

Straw Hats
\$2 to \$6

Panamas
\$4 to \$7

Some crackerjack values

35
North
Central

Hyder's
STORE OF LUXE
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

35
North
Central

Wilson Brothers
Shirts
\$1 to \$7

"A Dollar's value
for every dollar"
is our motto

FINANCES and MARKETS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, April 19. (Wall Street) Although special stocks suffered generally and severe reversals, impartial observers were of the opinion that today's market furnished striking proof of its inherent strength in the face of highly disconcerting conditions. President Wilson's decision to submit the question of a continuance of the country's diplomatic relations with Germany to congress came as a great surprise. Long before the president's address had gained general circulation, the market evinced a disposition to restore some of its early impairment. The rally proved to be the basis, however, for a fresh outburst of liquidation, lowest prices being registered in the later dealings and depressing the general average far below recent levels.

Total sales amounted to 735,000 shares of which fully two-thirds represented the munitions and affiliated equipment industrial and petroleum stocks. Wall Street's attention was so evenly divided between the market and developments at the national capital that it paid little attention to such matters as the opening of awards for \$50,000,000 of New York City 4 1/2 per cent bonds, the optimistic statements of steel and iron trade reviews, and the irregular movements of foreign exchange.

Appended are some of the more extreme recessions of the day:

United States Steel was heaviest of the investment industrials, losing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Rails averaged minor losses but were more freely offered.

Bonds were heavy in comparison with the movement of stocks. Dealings in the Anglo-French issue and Erie convertibles were unusually large. Total sales par value aggregated \$4,650,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, April 19.—Wheat prices underwent material setbacks today as a result of the greatly increased chances that relations would be severed between Germany and the United States. To some extent however, rallies followed the actual delivery of the president's message to congress. The market closed nervous 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 net lower, with May at \$1.13 and July at \$1.12 1/2. Other leading staples, too, finished at losses for the day. Corn 1/2 cent to 3/4 cent; oats 1/4 to 3/8 cent and provisions 2 1/2 to 15 cents.

Depression in the wheat trade reached the acute point after the fact became definitely known that President Wilson would notify congress he had given to Germany the plain alternative of ceasing the submarine campaign or of a break in friendly relations between Washington and Berlin.

Many orders to sell wheat and to stop losses were executed in consequence, but the bearish effect at no time suggested any flurry that even bordered on demoralization. Traders nevertheless

less almost wholly ignored bullish advice.

Later rallies which to some extent overcame the sharp declines.

Corn sagged with wheat. Oats shared the weakness of other grain.

Provisions weakened under heavy selling of hard and ribs by houses supposed to be connected with German interests.

LIVESTOCK

AT KANSAS CITY
KANSAS CITY, April 19.—Hogs receipts, 11,000; market lower. Bulk, \$9.20@9.50; pigs, \$8.00@8.65; light, \$9.20@9.50; pigs, \$8.00@8.65.

Cattle receipts, 7,000; market steady to weak. Prime fed steers, \$9.25@9.75; western steers, \$7.75@9.35; stockers, \$6.65@8.35; bulk, \$5.75@7.50; calves \$6.00@10.25.

Sheep receipts, 6,000; market steady. Lambs, \$10.75@11.35; yearlings, \$9.50@10.25; wethers, \$8.75@9.50.

AT DENVER

DENVER, April 19.—Cattle receipts, 200; market steady. Steers, \$7.75@9.00; cows, \$6.00@7.50; feeders, \$6.50@8.00; feed steers, \$6.50@8.00; calves, \$11.00@12.00.

Hogs receipts, 500; market lower to \$8.50. Bulk, \$8.00@9.00. Sheep receipts, 300; market steady. Lambs, \$10.75@11.35; yearlings, \$9.50@10.25; wethers, \$8.75@9.50.

AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 19.—Hogs receipts, 22,000; market fairly active, 5 to 10 cents under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$9.20@9.50; light, \$9.20@9.50; heavy, \$9.20@9.50; pigs, \$8.00@8.65.

Cattle receipts, 14,000; market weak. Native beef steers, \$7.50@9.50; western steers, \$7.75@9.35; stockers, \$6.65@8.35; bulk, \$5.75@7.50; calves \$6.00@10.25.

Sheep receipts, 17,000; market weak. Wethers, \$8.75@9.50; lambs, \$7.60@11.50.

NEW YORK MONEY

NEW YORK, April 19.—Mercantile paper, 3 1/2%.

Sterling: 60 day bills, \$4.75; demand, \$4.76 1/2.

Bar silver, 66 1/2c.

Mexican dollars, 45c.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds heavy.

Time loans firmer; 60 days, 2 1/2%; 90 days, 3%.

Call money firm; ruling rate 2 1/2%.

COPPER, ETC.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Copper firm. Electrolytic, nearby, nominal, July, \$28.00@29.50.

Iron steady and unchanged.

Metal exchange quotes in quiet; spot, \$50.00@52.00.

At London: Spot copper, £130 10s; futures, £125; electrolytic, £130.

Spot tin, £198; futures, £196 1/2.

Metal Exchange

NEW YORK, April 19.—The metal exchange quotes lead \$7.50@7.75; spelter, easy; spot, East St. Louis delivery, \$19.18 asked.

At London: Lead £25 2s 6d; spelter, £10 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton, spot steady; good middling, \$8.90; middlings, \$7.80; low middlings, \$7.65. Sales 8000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 19.—The cotton

THE MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One)

ment, the commanders of German under-sea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound on any sort of errand.

Neutral Ships Destroyed

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral ports to neutral ports, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been rescued; the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again warning had been given; no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

"What this government foresaw must happen, has happened. Tragically has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity.

"Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

"In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government that it had

market closed at a net loss of 3 to 8 points.

LONDON WOOL MARKET

LONDON, April 19.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 8,000 bales. Competition increased and the market hardened finishing 10 to 15 cents dearer. Superior New South Wales scored realized \$3 7d and Greasy cross breeds 16d.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST

American Beet Sugar 66
American Can 56
American Car and Foundry 61
American Locomotive 66 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refng 95 1/2
American Sugar Refining 107
American Tel. & Tel. 127 1/2
American Zinc, Lead and S. 90 1/2
Anaconda Copper 89 1/2
Atchafalpa 89 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive 85 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 84 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 85
Butte and Superior Copper 90
California Petroleum 22
Canadian Pacific 165
Central Leather 51
Chesapeake & Ohio 53
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 92 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern 125
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry. 165
Chino Copper 52 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 40 1/2
Columbia Steel 18 1/2
Copper Products Refining 18 1/2
Crucible Steel 32
Distillers' Securities 44 1/2
Erie 34
General Electric 113 1/2
Great Northern pfd. 118 1/2
Great Northern Ore. pfd. 101 1/2
Illinois Central 99 1/2
Interborough Consol. Corp. 16 1/2
Inspiration Copper 44
International Harvester, N. J. 110
Int. Mer. Marine pfd. cts. 73
Kansas City Southern 24
Kennecott Copper 54 1/2
Louisville & Nashville 122 1/2
Mexican Petroleum 98 1/2
Miami Copper 97 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd. 104 1/2
Missouri Pacific 4
Montana Power 77
National Lead 63
Nevada Copper 17 1/2
New York Central 101 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford 61 1/2
Norfolk & Western 120 1/2
Northern Pacific 119 1/2
Pacific Mail 32
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 33
Pennsylvania 66 1/2
Ray Consolidated Copper 82 1/2
Reading 22 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel 47 1/2
Shattuck Arizona Copper 31
Southern Pacific 95 1/2
Southern Railway 19 1/2
Studebaker Corp. 131 1/2
Tennessee Copper 46 1/2
Texas Company 184 1/2
Union Pacific 120 1/2
Union Pacific pfd. 82 1/2
U. S. Industrial Alcohol 147
United States Steel pfd. 87 1/2
Utah Copper 79 1/2
Wabash pfd. 25 1/2
Western Union 89 1/2
Westinghouse Electric 58 1/2
Total sales for the day 735,000 shares.

LOS ANGELES MARKET

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—Prices quoted are for livestock weighed and delivered off the cars without feed and water.

CATTLE: (On foot, carcass weight) No. 1 steers, weighing 900 to 1200 lbs., \$7.00@7.90; seconds, \$7.00@7.40; thin, \$4.00@4.50.

COWS AND HEIFERS: No. 1, \$6.00@7.20; seconds, \$5.75@6.50; common thin, \$4.50@5.00.

BULLS AND STAGS: Good, \$5.25@5.50; medium, \$4.50@4.75.

CALVES: Light weight, \$10.00; medium to heavy, \$8.00@9.50.

SHEEP: (per head) Desirable wool wethers, \$5.50@7.00; ewes, \$6.50@8.75; suckling lambs, \$5.75@6.00.

HOGS: (Hard grain fed) 160 to 250 lbs., \$8.75; 250 to 300 lbs., \$8.25; 300 lbs. up, \$7.75.

POULTRY: Broilers, 25c; fryers, 25c; roasters, 25c; old cocks, 25c; light hens, 15c; heavy hens, 15c; light turkeys, 25c; heavy turkeys, 25c; old ducks, 18c; young ducks, 20c; young geese, 16c; squabs, unquoted.

BUTTER: Receipts, 63,800 pounds; extras, 25c; firsts, 22c.

EGGS: Receipts, 1018 cases. Selected 25c; candled, 24c; case count, 22c.

ALFALFA HAY: \$14.00 to \$16.00.

SONORA WHEAT: No bid; \$1.75 asked.

BARLEY: Bright feed, no bid, \$1.35 asked. Dark feed, \$1.32 asked.

formed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the imperial German government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

Arms for Protection
The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them in self defense.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them in self defense. The imperial German government claimed the right to set these understandings aside under circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness to desire to put upon the operations of its submarines, carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

"Again and again the imperial German government has given this government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic and mere ferryboats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew have been sacrificed wholesale in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit to any kind of indiscriminate and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities, within the waters, constantly extending the area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on the ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the enormous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

Destruction of Sussex
One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the common sense of German vessels have for the last twelve months been conducting it.

"If this incident stood alone some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances of the spirit and method of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted and which from the first exposed that government to the reproach of all neutrals in pursuit of its immediate objects.

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved, it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States always have entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation.

But One Interpretation
It has, of course, accepted the explanations and assurances of the imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation: the imperial German government has not been able to put any limits upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has, therefore, become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessel employed, and the very methods of attack, which their employment, of course, involves, is incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred rights of non-combatants.

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentlessly and indiscriminately its warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at least forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the imperial German govern-

SUFFRAGE CAR VISITS CITY

Members on Flying Trip Through the West to Enlist Aid of Western Women in Their Great Fight for Vote

The Suffrage Special, bearing twenty-one women from practically all the eastern states, seeking to enlist the aid of western women to aid them in their fight for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment now before congress, arrived in Phoenix last night over the Santa Fe.

The party did not leave their special car. They will leave early this morning for Tucson. After a day in Tucson, they will return here Friday, where they will be feted and entertained by local members of the Congressional Union.

In spite of the long tiresome ride down from the Grand Canyon, the members of the party had not lost one whit of their enthusiasm for their cause. When interviewed last evening several members of the party, it was plain to be seen, have sacrificed everything and put every phase of their life secondary to their efforts to secure the franchise.

Miss Winifred Mallon of Washington, D. C., special press correspondent for the expedition, stated that this far the trip has been an emphatic success.

Miss Mallon and others eagerly question those who meet the train on the attitude of Arizona women.

Miss Mallon emphatically condemned the action of the present democratic congress in not allowing the bill to come to a vote. She explained that the bill was being strangled in committee.

To further their plans, the Congressional Union has called a meeting of women to be held in Chicago on June 5, 6 and 7 to launch a Woman's Party which will work independently of all existing political organizations to secure the immediate passage of the amendment.

Upon the party's return to Phoenix, tomorrow, members of the local branch of the Congressional Union will tender a luncheon to the envoys at the Hotel Adams at 1 o'clock. In the morning the Chamber of Commerce will take the women for a ride around the valley.

FAMOUS PROMOTER OF MINES IS HERE

Pon. Charles Cutting, original promoter of most of the now famous Ray group of copper mines was in town yesterday, calling on Col. Woodin at the land office, his old Pinal county friend.

Mr. Cutting, who claims Rhode Island as his residence was on his way to Los Angeles, where he is interested in mining promotion work in connection with the Pinal county copper group.

He, with Seeley Mudd and Phil Wiseman handled much of the mining property in the Ray district. He opened up the original Troy mines, and sold the Cavanaugh mine to the Ray Cons.

S. S. CAMPBELL OF SAFFORD PASSES

(Special to The Republican)
SAFFORD, April 19.—S. S. Campbell, prominent businessman of Safford and head of the Lone Star mining company, passed away today after a long illness.

Mr. Campbell came here from Brookline, Massachusetts and established the first successful electric light and water supply companies. He promoted the company that piped water for Safford from Graham mountain, and he built the only electric light plant that has succeeded.

He is survived by his widow, and relatives in the east, where the body will probably be sent for burial.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN DEAD

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the civil war general, died today at her home here.

IN HONOR OF CARRANZA

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Thousands of Indians from this city and near towns surrounding this city, and situated in the Federal district participated in a great parade this evening in honor of Venustiano Carranza.

ment should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels. This to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.

With Keenest Regret
"This decision, I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated, I am sure, all thoughtful men will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while these rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the madstream of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals, the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind, to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

"I have taken it, and taken in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

AFTER CONFERENCES BREAK IN BRITISH CABINET SEEMS AVERTED

LONDON, April 19.—After the ministerial conferences this evening a more hopeful feeling that the break-up of the government will be avoided prevailed in the parliamentary lobby. It was based on nothing tangible, however, and the general opinion among the public owing to the unexpectedly grave nature of premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons is that the life of the ministry hangs by a thread.

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, controls the situation, and according to the best information declines to consider his position unless it can be proved to him that the needed men for service under the colors can be obtained without compulsion. He submitted to the cabinet a proposal for a universal conscription bill to put in operation only if 50,000 men per month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system of recruiting.

The untested married men of the labor party met tonight and resolved to ask the government to hold a secret session of parliament to discuss the recruiting problem parliament still being in the dark as to the number of men that military authorities consider essential.

In the event of the conscriptionists carrying the day, and breaking up the government, it is possible that premier Asquith might attempt the reconstruction of the cabinet with liberals and laborites, or he might appeal to the country by a general election. On the other hand, Mr. Asquith and the ministers favoring voluntarism might retire and recommission the king to summon Bonar Law to form a cabinet. In some quarters a unionist ministry with David Lloyd George as premier is considered not impossible.

SOX-SENATORS DIVIDE DOUBLE

Leonard Wins His First Game 2-0 in Afternoon; Henriksen Scores Only Two Runs for World's Champs in A. M. Contest

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
BOSTON, April 19.—Leonard, pitching his first game of the season held Washington to three hits this afternoon and Boston shut out the visitors 2 to 0.

Washington had won the morning game of the Patriots' Day program 3 to 2.

Morgan who led off with a double in the second inning of the afternoon contest and advanced on a sacrifice was the only man to reach third base. Timely hitting enabled the Red Sox to score their runs. Henriksen singled during the second inning, advanced on a sacrifice and scored on Gardner's triple to right field. In the sixth inning Henriksen walked twice to second on a put out and scored when Barry doubled.

Morning Game

R. H. E.
Washington 100 020 000—3 6 0
Boston 100 000 010—2 7 2

Batteries: Boehling and Williams, Henry; Foster and Cady, Agnew.

SUMMARY—Two base hits, E. Foster, Williams, Lewis, Hooper. Three base hits: Barry. Double plays: E. Foster, Morgan and Judge; Scott and Barry. Bases on balls: Off Boehling 4; off G. Foster 2. Earned runs, off G. Foster 2; off Boehling 2. Struck out: By Boehling 4; by G. Foster 2. Umpires Nallin and Di-neen.

19. With Seeley Mudd and Phil Wiseman handled much of the mining property in the Ray district. He opened up the original Troy mines, and sold the Cavanaugh mine to the Ray Cons.

WOMEN SHOULD BUY SHOES MORE CAREFULLY THAN CLOTHES



WOMEN SHOULD BUY SHOES MORE CAREFULLY THAN CLOTHES

A suit or a dress or a skirt that doesn't fit won't bother a woman a great deal—she may be irritated by it but she won't be harmed.

Do you know that there are 72 different sizes in women's shoes and that just one of these will fit your foot like your footprint. We carry 72 sizes in every last we show—your size of course.

Our "Foot-o-Graft" system of accurate shoe fitting enables us to easily and quickly find the exact size you should wear, the size that means the most comfort as well as the most style.

H. A. Diehl Shoe Co.

Afternoon Game

R. H. E.
Washington 000 000 000—0 3 0
Boston 010 000 100—2 0 0

Batteries: Gallia, Ayers and Henry, Leonard and Thomas.

SUMMARY—Two base hits: Morgan, Henriksen, Barry. Three base hits: Gardner. Double play: Barry to Scott to Habitzell. Bases on balls: Off Gallia 3; off Ayres 1; off Leonard 2. Hits and earned runs: Off Gallia six hits 2 runs in 7 innings; off Ayres no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out: By Gallia 2; by Leonard 4. Umpires: Dieneen and Nallin.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office.